(19) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

①特許出願公開

⑫公開特許公報(A)

昭59—85729

⑤Int. Cl.³B 29 F 1/00

識別記号

庁内整理番号 8016-4F ❸公開 昭和59年(1984)5月17日

発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求

(全 3 頁)

60プランジャプリプラ式射出成形機

新

額 昭57-195730

②特②出

顧 昭57(1982)11月8日

@発 明 者 石川紘一

名古屋市中村区岩塚町字高道1

番地三菱重工業株式会社名古屋 機器製作所内

⑪出 願 人 三菱重工業株式会社

東京都千代田区丸の内2丁目5

番1号

四復代理人 弁理士 唐木貴男

外1名

明 細 書

1.発明の名称 ブランジャブリブラ式射出成 形機

2. 特許請求の範囲

ブランジャブリブラ式射出成形機の押出機ユニットにおいて、スクリュ先端及びスクリュバレル 先端部にスロットル部の隙間を構成して、神出機 先端部にスクリュ背圧を発生させると共に、 同 スクリュを軸方向に移動させる手段を設けて、 前 記スクリュ背圧を調整可能にしたことを特徴とするブランジャブリブラ式射出成形機。

8.発明の詳細な説明

可塑化する湖脂に十分な練りを与える為、押出機先端にある湖脂に或る一定の圧力が発生する様にさせることがある(圧力 0~300 m/cm 程度)。 正力を発生させる場合、従来一般的には第1図におけるブランジャパレル(1)の内部の圧力が高くなる様、射出シリンダ(2)内の油圧をコントロールする。 てこで第1図について作動を説明すると、ホツパ(7)内の原料はモータ(6)によつて駆動される押出スクリュパレル(8)内の押出スクリュ(9)で可塑化され、搬送される。また樹脂の混練を良くする為にスクリュ背圧を加えるには、射出シリンダ(2)の空間Aに僅かに油圧を加えて可塑化を行なえばよい。この時押出スクリュ(9)の先端、ストツブバルブ(3)、ブランジャパレル(1)内の空間でには、0~300m/cd の圧力が発生している。

しかしながら従来の第1図のものには次のような欠点があつた。即ち、可塑化中にブランジヤバレル(1)内の樹脂圧を上げる為、樹脂がストツブパルブ(3)、射出ブランジヤ(4)とブランジヤバレル(1)の隙間といつた場所で発生すること、また可塑化中に塑を開く場合、ノズル(5)にストツブバルブ(3)の機能を与えておかないと、金型内に御脂が流れるみ、全自動運転の場合次のサイクルの成形がうまく行かない等の欠点があつた。

本発明は前記従来の欠点を解消するために提案されたもので、樹脂洩れや、金型内への樹脂の流

れ込みを生ぜずにスクリュ背圧を生ぜしめ、側脂に十分な混雑を与えることを目的としたものでであり、スクリュ背圧を押出機先端部で発生さると、及び圧力を発生させる為に、スクリュバレルの先端の形状をスロットルババ機造にするとともに、スクリュを軸方向に移動可能にするようにしたブランジャブリブラ式射出成形機を提供せんとするものである。

さて第2図において可塑化時は、ホツパ(7)内の

長く、反対に低くしようとする時には第4図の如く隙間Fを短くすればよい。なお、スロットル部の半径方向の隙間及びスロットルの長さについての具体的な数値は、使用材料、成形製品などにより適宜選択できる。

以上詳細に説明した如く本発明は解成されているので、プランジヤ際間からの樹脂洩れや、金型内への樹脂の流れ込みを生ずることなしに、スクリュ背圧を押出機先端部で発生させることができ、可塑化時に樹脂に十分な混練効果を与えることができる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は従来のブランシャプリブラ式射出成形 機の個断面図、第2図は本発明の実施例を示すブ ランシャプリプラ式射出成形機の側断面図、第3 図及び第4図は失々作動位置を異にする第2図の 押山スクリユ先端部の拡大図である。

図の主要部分の説明

1…ブランジヤバレル

2 … 射出シリンダ

樹脂は押田スクリュ(M)により溶融、 搬送され、 空間とからスロットル部(M)の際間下を通り、 ブランジャパレル(I)の空間 D、 C に貯えられる。 樹脂の 健練を良くするには、空間 E の樹脂 圧を上げ、 スクリュ (M)内での樹脂 原流 を発生させるのであるが、 例 脂 圧を調整するには、 スクリュ (M)を 軸 方向 に 移動させてるを調整し、 スロットル部(M)の際間 F の 抵抗を調整すればよい。

第2図ではモータ(6)とスクリュ(個が一体になつており、スロットル部12の瞬間上を調整する為にモータ、スクリュ全体を軸方向に移動させる方式としてある。なお、図中間は射出プランジャ、14はチェックリング、Aは射出シリンタ(2)の空間、Gは瞬間である。

第3図及び第4図は第2図のスクリュ40の先端 及びスクリュバレル(1)の先端部の拡大図で、スク リュ(1)を前、後進させることにより、スロットル 部の隙間Fの長さを加減し、空間Eに発生する例 脂圧を側御せんとするもので、空間Eの樹脂圧を 高くしようとする時には、第3図の如く瞬間Fを

6 ... モータ

10 … 押出スクリユ

11 … 押出スクリユパレル

12 … スロツトル部

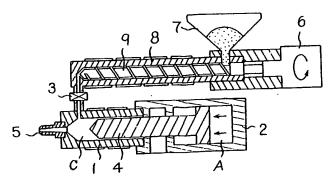
13 … 射出プランジャ

E … 空間

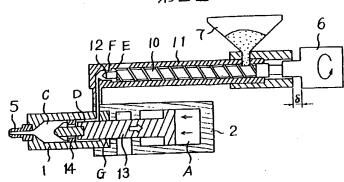
F ... 隙間

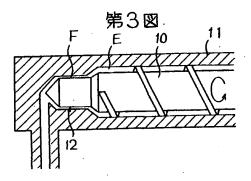
特 許 出 顧 人 三菱重工菜株式会社 復代理人 弁理士 唐 木 貴 (基本)

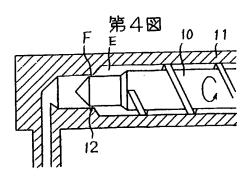




第2図







CLIPPEDIMAGE= JP359085729A

PAT-NO: JP359085729A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 59085729 A

TITLE: PLUNGER PREPLASTICIZING TYPE INJECTION MOLDING MACHINE

PUBN-DATE: May 17, 1984

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

ISHIKAWA, KOICHI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

MITSUBISHI HEAVY IND LTD

N/A

APPL-NO: JP57195730

APPL-DATE: November 8, 1982

INT-CL_(IPC): B29F001/00 US-CL-CURRENT: 425/149

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To enable the back pressure of a screw to be freely adjustable by making the screw to be movable in the axial direction, while forming the gap of a throttle part in the space between the screw and a barrel at the tip of an extruding screw.

CONSTITUTION: So as to circulate resin in an extruding screw 10, the part where the gap F of a throttle part 12 is formed, is provided at the tip of said extruding screw 10 between the screw and an extruding screw-barrel 11. That is, the screw tip and screw tip portion are respectively machined to the shape of a throttle valve. In resin plasticizing process, resin is molten and carried by the extruding screw 10, and then the resin is kept in the spaces D, C of a plunger barrel 1 through the gap F of the throttle part 12 from the space E. The regulation of the screw pressure is performed by controlling the resistance of the gap F of the throttle part 12, while regulating δ by moving the screw 10 in the axial direction.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1984, JPO& Japio

:03 3258 1350

(Translation of Laid Open Sho 59.85729)

(19) Japanese Patent Office (JP)

(11) Laid Open Patent Publication No. Short59:85729

(12) Laid Open Patent Publication (A)

(43) Date of publication: May 17, 1989

(51) Int. Cl.3

Domestic Classification Identification No.

Symbol

8016-4F

Number of Claim: 1

Request for examination:

not yet filed (Total 3 pages)

1/00 B29F

(54) Title of the invention:

Plunger preplasticating type injection molding machine

(21) Application No.:

Sho 57-195730

(72) Filing Date:

November 8, 1982

(72) Inventor:

Koichi Ishikawa

c/o Nagoya Kiki Seisakusho, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. 1, Aza Takamichi, Iwatsuka cho,

Nakamura ku, Nagoya shi

(71) Patent Applicant:

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

5-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku,

Tokyo, Japan

(74) Sub Attorney:

Takao Karaki, Patent Attorney

(and one other)

Specification

1. Title of the Invention Plunger preplasticating type injection molding machine

2. Claim

A plunger preplasticating type injection molding machine characterized in that a gap of a throttle part is provided at a tip of a screw and at a tip part in a screw barrel in an extruder unit for the injection molding machine to build up a screw back-pressure at the tip part in an extruder, and that means for moving the screw in an axial direction is provided to enable the screw back pressure to be controlled.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

In order to sufficiently mix a resin to be plasticized, a certain pressure (a pressure of about 0 · 300 kg/cm²) is built up in the resin locating at the tip in an extruder in some cases. When the pressure is built up, the hydraulic pressure in an injection cylinder 2 has been usually controlled so that the pressure in a plunger barrel 1 in Fig. 1 is increased.

Explanation of the operation will be made with respect to Fig. 1. A material in a hopper 7 is plasticized and conveyed by an extruding screw 9 in an extruding screw barrel 8, which is driven by a motor 6. In order to apply a screw back pressure to improve the kneading of the resin, it is enough to carry out plastication with a hydraulic pressure applied in a space A in the injection cylinder 2 at a slight magnitude. At the time, a pressure of 0 · 300 kg/cm² is built up at the tip of the extruding screw 9, in a stop valve 3 and in the plunger barrel 1. However, the conventional machine shown in Fig. 1 has creased the following problems. Specifically, there have been created problems, such as the occurrence of resin leakage at the stop valve 3 and at a gap between the injection plunger 4 and the plunger barrel 1 because of an increase in the resin pressure in the plunger barrel 1 during plastication, and an obstacle to molding in a next cycle in a fully automated operation because

:03 3256 1350

of inflow of the resin into a mold in the absence of the function as the stop valve 3 in a nozzle when the mold is opened during plastication.

The present invention is proposed to solve the problems of the conventional machine. It is an object of the present invention to sufficiently knead a resin by building a screw back pressure without causing resin leakage or the inflow of the resin into a mold, and to provide a plunger preplasticating type injection molding machine wherein a screw and a tip of a screw barrel are formed in such a shape to have a throttle valve structure to build up a screw back pressure at a tip portion in an extruder and to produce a pressure, and wherein the screw is movable in an axial direction to enable the screw back pressure to be arbitrarily controlled.

Now, an embodiment of the present invention will be described, referring to the drawings. Fig. 2 shows the embodiment of the present invention, wherein reference numeral 1 designates a plunger barrel, reference numeral 2 designates an injection cylinder, reference numeral 5 designates a nozzle, reference numeral 6 designates a motor, and reference numeral 7 designates a hopper. In order that a resin is circulated in an extruding screw 10 to be sufficiently kneaded, the extruding screw 10 has a tip provided with a part forming a gap F for a throttle part 12 between an extruding screw barrel 11 and the tip. In other words, each of the tip of the screw and the tip part of the screw is machined into a throttle valve shape.

Referring to Fig. 2, the resin in the hopper 7 is molten and conveyed by the extruding screw 10, passes through the gap F of the throttle part 12 from a space E, and is accumulated in spaces D, C in the plunger barrel 1 during plastication. In order to improve the kneading of the resin, the resin pressure in the space E is increased, causing the resin to circulate in the screw 10. In order to control the resin pressure, the screw 10 may be moved in an axial direction to adjust δ , modifying the resistance in the gap F of the throttle part 12.

- (6

470

:03 3258 1350

In Fig. 2, the screw 10 is integral with the motor 6, and there is adopted a system wherein the screw and the motor are moved in the axial direction as a whole to control the gap F of the throttle part 12. In this figure, reference numeral 13 designates an injection plunger, reference numeral 14 designates a check ring, symbol A designates a space in the injection cylinder 2, and symbol G designates a gap.

Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 are enlarged views of the tip of the screw 10 and the tip part of the screw barrel 11 shown in Fig. 2. The screw 10 can be moved back and forth to increase and decrease the length of the gap F of the throttle part, controlling the resin pressure built up in the space E. When the resin pressure in the space E is raised, the gap F is increased as shown in Fig. 3. When the resin pressure is reduced, the gap F is decreased as shown in Fig. 4. Specific values about the gap of the throttle part in a radial direction and the length of the throttle may be properly determined, depending on the material used, a molded product and so on.

Since the present invention is constructed as explained in detail, the present invention can build up the screw back pressure at the tip part in an extruder to provide a resin with a sufficient kneading effect during plastication without the resin leaking through a plunger gap or the resin flowing into a mold.

4. Brief Explanation of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a cross sectional view of a conventional plunger preplasticating type injection molding machine in an axial direction; Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the plunger preplasticating type injection molding machine according to an embodiment of the present invention; and Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 are enlarged views of the tip part in the extruding screw of Fig. 2, which are different in terms of working position.

Explanation of Essential Parts in the Drawings

- Plunger barrel 1
- 2 Injection cylinder
- 6 Motor
- Extruding screw 10
- Extruding screw barrel 11
- 12 Throttle part
- Injection plunger 13
- E Space
- F Gap

Patent Applicant:

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

US SUGHRUE

Sub Attorney:

Takao KARAKI